

Caledonian

No. 9438. EDINBURGH,

THEATRE-ROYAL.
By the particular Desire of
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF GORDON,
(THE THIRD NIGHT)
MONDAY next, February 25, will be presented, the Comedy of
THE BELLES STRATAGEM.

Doricourt. Mr WARD.

Mr George Touchwood, Mr Williamson; Flutter, Mr Knight; Saville, Mr Banks; Courtall, Mr Hallion; Villers, Mr Taylor; Mountbank, Mr T. Banks; Pilgrim, Mr Tannett; Dick, Mr Charteris; Gibson, Mr Simpson;

And Hardy, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.

Lady Frances Touchwood, Mrs Ward; Mrs Racket, Mrs Kniveton; Miss Ogle, Mrs Woods; Kitty Willis, Mrs Mountfort; Ladies at the Auction, Mrs Charteris and Mrs Tannett;

And Letitia Hardy, (with Songs) Mrs JACKSON.

In the Fourth ACT, A GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE,

With New Dresses and Decorations.

And a MINUET by Mr GAUDRY and Mrs JACKSON.

Gentlemen at the Masquerade by Mr Jackson, Mr Sutherland, Mr Marshall, Mr Johnson, &c.

Ladies, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Tannett, Mrs Gaudry, Mrs Henderson, and Miss Kirby.

To which will be added, (the ELEVENTH NIGHT)

The New Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE;
OR,
HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Music, Machinery, Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery
[The Characters as express'd in the Bills.]

WITH THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

To conclude with DANCE by the CHARACTERS.

The Tragedy of Eldred, or British Freeholder, was repeated on Wednesday last, with universal applause.—Due notice will be given of its third representation.

NEW HOPS.

JUST arrived from Faversham (after a short passage) a Cargo of the very best KENTISH HOPS.—To be sold in Pockets and Bags by JOHN THOMSON and CO. LEITH.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This Day is published,

By A. BROWN, Bookseller, Bridge-street, Edinburgh,
A Catalogue of Books for a Circulating Library,

CONTAINING,

History,	Lives,	Plays,
Antiquities,	Natural History,	Miscellanies,
Voyages,	Romances,	Novels, &c. &c.
Travels,	Poetry,	

WHICH WILL BE LENT OUT TO READ,

By the Year, Half-Year, Quarter, or Single Book.

THE Proprietor, at the repeated request and solicitation of his Friends in particular, and the frequent application of the Public in general, has at last been prevailed upon to open a Public Library for their use. The selecting a proper Collection for an undertaking of that kind, cannot be done but at a very great expence; and, to prevent it from decay, requires to be daily augmented with new books, which in general are high priced. To extend the present plan on larger principles, the Proprietor must hope to be patronized by the Public, as he would wish to submit it to their protection.

The present Collection has been several years collecting, and consists of a great number of curious, scarce, and valuable Books. Great attention has been paid to a selection of the best authors, ancient and modern, no trouble being spared in making the entertaining department as full and complete as possible.

If the Proprietor is fortunate enough to meet with a small share of the public favour, nothing will be left wanting to enrich the Collection with every new publication of merit, entertaining or useful. The situation of the shop lies very convenient for the inhabitants of the New-Town, Canongate, &c. and the greatest attention will be paid, that the readers in town and country will be regularly and expeditiously served.

Subscribers will receive catalogues gratis, and non-subscribers to pay four-pence for each catalogue.

BANK OF SCOTLAND,

22nd FEBRUARY 1782.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors, for the purpose of choosing a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twelve Ordinary and twelve Extraordinary Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, on the last Tuesday, being the 26th March next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

Liber of the Proprietors will, in a few days, be delivered to them at the office, when called for.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, February 21. 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,
THERE is to be exposed to SALE, by public auction, at AYR,
on Friday the 1st March next, the following Quantities of
EXCISEABLE GOODS, condemned before the Justices,

VIZ.

210 Gallons FOREIGN BRANDY.

96 Ditto FOREIGN RUM.

10 Ditto FOREIGN GENEVA.

AND

The Materials of Twenty COPPER STILLS.

Also, The BRIGANTINE called the ELISABETH AND MARGARET of Saltcoats (lying in the harbour of Ayr) of the burden of 79 tons, with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and boat; lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

AT the Compting-house of Messrs Ramfay, Williamson, and Co. Leith, on Saturday the 2d day of March, at 12 o'clock, in different lots.

About Forty Tons of UNTARRIED DUTCH ROPE-YARN, of a remarkable good quality, neatly put up in reels; being part of the cargo of the ship FOUR FRIENDS, prize to the Lively privateer, Willis Mache Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston. For further particulars apply as above.

A SALE OF MERCHANT-GOODS.

Greatly below prime cost.

JOHN MONRO, at his Ware-room, north side of the Lawn Market, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the public, that he is now selling off his whole stock in trade, consisting of broad Cloths, yard-wide ditto, Duffels, Fustians, and Flannels; Hats of all kinds; Silk, Worsted, and Thread Stockings; a great variety of Printed Cottons, and Printed Linens; a neat assortment of Diapers, Dornicks, and Table-cloths, Norwich Crapes, Dorsetines, and a variety of Worsted Stuffs and Checks; with many other articles too tedious to mention.

As the said John Monro means to retire from business at the term of Whitsunday next, and wishes to have his whole stock of goods sold before that time, the Public may depend upon his being disposed to give great pennyworths.

N. B. His best Superfine Cloths will be sold for 14 s. per yard, and his other goods proportionably low. His ware-room to LET. The entry to be at Whitsunday next.



PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN-HALL.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, Feb. 20. 1782.
THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That the gentlemen who acted as judges in determining the preferences amongst the various articles of Scots manufactures, lodged for competition at the Linen-Hall, having made their reports to a Committee of the Board, that the sealed notes of the preferable articles were opened, and that the names of the gainers, with the substance of the whole procedure, stands as follows, viz.

ART. Premiums.

1. For the best nine pieces of Cambrie, L. 20
There was only one parcel of goods lodged to compete under this article, and though it was found inferior in quality to the Cambries presented at former competitions, yet, in regard of particular circumstances, a premium of L. 10 5 0

2. For the best six pieces of six quarter wide Sheetings, L. 10
No goods lodged under this article.

3. For the best six pieces of Chequered Linen, for seamens Shirts, John Fergus and Son manufacturers at Kirkcaldy, L. 10 0 0

4. For the best three suits of Diaper Linen, John St George weaver at Ormiston, L. 10

5. For the best two pieces of Linen, in imitation of the German Tecklinburg, L. 10

6. For the second-best two pieces of the same Linen, L. 5
No premiums gained under these articles, though two parcels of goods were presented. The following one was the manufacture of John Fergus and Son at Kirkcaldy, who gained under the third article; and consequently, debarr'd by the Boards advertisement. The other parcel of Goods was not thought deserving of any premium.

7. For the best two pieces of Linen, in imitation of German Dowlas, L. 10

8. For the second best two pieces of the same Linen, L. 10
Under these two articles there were six parcels lodged, and the gainers of the first premium were found to be John Metville and Son, manufacturers at Dysart,

The goods presented by John Fergus and Son at Kirkcaldy were found the second best, but debarr'd for the reason before mentioned; and the other parcels were not thought deserving of any premium.

9. For the best two pieces of Linen, in imitation of German Drilings, L. 10

10. For the second best two pieces of the same kind of Linen, L. 5
There were two parcels of goods presented under these two articles, one of them was found underving; but the other was entitled to the first premium. The manufacturer appeared to be John Skae weaver at Laurencekirk, L. 10 0 0

11. For the best two pieces of Sheetings, in imitation of the Russian, L. 10

12. For the second best two pieces of the same kind of Sheetings, L. 10
1st, Alexander Wilkie manufacturer in St. Andrews
2d Robert Brand merchant in Montrose,

13. For the best six pieces of Superfine Woolen-cloth, George Walker and Company clothiers in Aberdeen,

14. For the best six pieces of Hunters Cloth, L. 10

15. For the second best six pieces of the same kind of Cloth, L. 5
There were two parcels of goods presented under these two articles, the one was found underving; but the other was entitled to the first premium. The manufacturer appeared to be Archibald Borwick clothier, at Dalkeith bridge-end, L. 10 0 0

16. For the best dozen of Blankets, after the English manner, L. 10

17. For the second best dozen of the same kind of Blankets, L. 5
There were only two dozen presented, and they were found so equally good that the premiums were divided between the manufacturers, who appeared to be

Anthony Jeeves, at Castlebarns,
And Wilson Gregory and Company at Kilmarnock,

18. For the best two pieces of cloth in imitation of Indian Shawls, L. 8

19. For the second best two Shawls, L. 8
1st, John Gordon weaver in Pleasance of Edinburgh,
2d, Walter Reid weaver at Paul's Work, Edinburgh,

20. For the best two pieces of Calimanco, black, blue, and green, L. 8

21. For the second best three pieces of the same kind of goods, L. 4
There was only one parcel of goods lodged under these two articles, and though they were not reckoned very meritorious; yet, as the premium had never been before offered, the judges were pleased to allow one half of the first premium to the manufacturer, who appeared to be Thomas Matthew weaver in Dalkeith, L. 4

22. For the best three pieces of black Calimanco, L. 5
For the reasons immediately above narrated, the manufacturer of the only parcel of goods presented under this article was allowed one half of the premium, and he is William Purfyl dyer in Dalkeith,

23. For the best three pieces of black Lasting for shoes, Alexander Borwick merchant in Edinburgh,

24. For the best three pieces of fine black Lasting for breeches, James Gardner dyer in Edinburgh,

25. For the best dozen of hats at a guinea each, L. 10

26. For the second best dozen of the same kind of hats, L. 6
1st, Thomas Tibbets hatter in Edinburgh,
2d, James Izett hatter in Edinburgh,

27. For the best dozen of hats made entirely of materials the produce of Scotland, L. 8

28. For the second-best dozen of the same kind of hats, L. 4
1st, Mackinlay and Boyle, hatters in Glasgow,
2d, John Dreap hatter in Glasgow,

29. For the best dozen of felt hats, L. 8
1st, Thomas Buchanan and Company, hatters in Glasgow,

30. For the second best dozen of the same kind of hats, L. 4
1st, Thomas Buchanan hatter in Glasgow,

31. For the best six pieces of fine Flannel, L. 10

Mercury.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1782.

32. For the second-best two pieces of the same kind of Cloth, L. 5
1st, James Stirling clothier in Dalkeith, 10 0 0

2d, George Mercer clothier in Galashiels, 5 0 0

33. For the best six pieces of Stocking Cloth, L. 6

34. For the second-best six pieces of the same kind of Cloth, L. 4
1st, Alexander Christie hatter in Montrose, 6 0 0

2d, Thomas Jolly hatter in Montrose, 4 0 0

35. For the best six pieces of Cotton Cloth for printing, L. 15

No premium gained.

36. For the best drawing of any machine used in manufacture, L. 0 0 0
Archibald Nibbet mill-wright in Edinburgh,

37. For the best drawing of a Damask pattern, L. 10
Only one pattern presented, the drawer whereof being James Thomson weaver at Drompetheng is entitled to the Premium of 10 0 0

The PREMIUMS will be paid at this office to any person who presents a receipt from the Gainer or Gainers, accompanied with their affidavit before a Justice of Peace, or other Magistrate, That the goods with which they competed were Scots manufacture, and made by themselves, or for their own behoof,

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

DROP T.

On Thursday night in the Assembly Room, or between that and St Andrew's Square,

A Transparent set Brilliant DIAMOND EAR-RING, top and drop set round with small ones. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Patrick Robertson Jeweller, shall be handsomely rewarded.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,
THERE is to be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the ports, upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

SUNDAY Parcels of Foreign Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Tea, Wines, and others, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the respective Custom-houses, on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at Custom-house hours.

PRESTONPAPS, Wednesday 27th February 1782—74 gallons Aquavit.

DUNBAR, Thursday 28th ditto—28½ gallons Brandy, and 86½ gallons Geneva.

KIRKCALDY, Friday 1st March—46 Gallons Brandy, 4 gallons Rum, 2 gallons Geneva, 17 dozen and 3 bottles Claret Wine, 220 lbs. Hard Soap, 134 lb. Tallow Candles, 66 yards Printed Linen, 44 yards Linen Diaper, a Main-sail, a Jib, 8 Blocks, and an Anchor.

PERTH, Saturday 2d ditto—The Sloop, JAMES and ANNE, of Perth, with her boat and furniture, 6 nips Ling Fish, and 2 finkins Herring.

DUNDEE, Monday 4th March—17 Gallons Brandy, and 6 dozen chopin bottles Red French Wine.

ABERDEEN, Wednesday 6th ditto—21 Gallons Brandy, 42 gallons Rum, 9

War-Office, February 19. 1782.

7th Regiment of Foot, William Hetherington, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Haggeron.
 10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Allan to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Carroll.
 24th Regiment of Foot, Edward William Leyborne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Merida.
 51st Regiment of Foot, Brevet-Major James Campbell to be Major, vice David Lord Colvill. Captain-Lieutenant Isaac Phipps to be Captain of a company, vice Janis Campbell. Lieutenant Cottrell Mercer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Isaac Phipps. Ensign Daniel Hull to be Lieutenant, vice Cottrell Mercer.
 59th Regiment of Foot, Clement Archer, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Livingston. Ensign Josiah Neville to be Lieutenant, vice D. Campbell. Nicholas Bonell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Josiah Neville.
 9th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Schw Gravett, from the half-pay of the late 106th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edmond Edward Southouie.
 96th Regiment of Foot, George St George Robson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Wemyss.
 102d Regiment of Foot, Kinnerley Kirby, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Lucas.
 Sutherland Regiment of Fencible Men, Ensign John Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Williamson. William Mansfield, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Bennett. Ensign William Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Mackenzie.
 Ensign Thomas Amory, of 95th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain Henry Stirk's independent company of foot.
 Richard Green, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Dugald Campbell's independent company of foot.
 — Mark, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Francis Seymour's independent company of foot, vice Patrick Supple.
 Nicholas White, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Alexander Mall's independent company of foot, vice James Macpherson.
 Richard Ellis, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Christopher Aldworth's independent company of foot, vice James Macpherson.
 Ensign James Corry Nicholson, of Captain Humphrey's independent company, to be Lieutenant in Captain Shollet Campbell's independent company of foot.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, February 19.

Plymouth 15. Since my last arrived the Fellainy Gibbs from Portsmouth; she sailed with the West India fleet, under convoy of the Prince's Caroline of 50 guns, which are going down the Channel with a fair wind. Sailed his Majesty's ship Scylla, with a convoy for Ireland.

The Peter and John, Owens, from Waterford to London, is taken and carried into France.

The Robust, formerly of Bristol, has been retaken from the Americans, and carried into Halifax.

The Friendship, Scott, from Montrose to London, was lost at Oxford the 21st instant, the cargo saved, but much damaged.

The Hope, Ross, from Antigua to Halifax, taken and retaken, was afterwards cast away at Liverpool in Nova Scotia, and only 30 puncheons of rum saved.

The Demerara, Jenkins, from London to Demarara, put into Dartmouth the 1st instant, by distress of weather.

The Endeavour, Pile, from Dantick to Liverpool, is totally lost at St Nijsians in Zeeland; the Captain and eight men drowned, the mate and four men saved.

The William, Collins, from Halifax to London, sprung a leak, and put back to Halifax.

The Two Friends, Roscoe, from Leghorn to Bristol, is put into Malta by distress of weather.

The Hinchingbrook, Laird, from Petersburg, to Hull, failed from the Sound with the convoy in September last, and has not been heard of since.

The Gordon, Captain Hall, for Antigua, which was on shore near Sandown Castle, was, on the 14th instant, got off, and carried safe to Ramsgate Pier.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Feb 19.

Heard Counsel in the cause wherein the Duke of Montrouze is appellant, and Sir James Colquhoun respondent.—Proceed to-morrow.

Read a second time the Silk Bill.

The Duke of Chandos made a motion, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee for taking under their consideration and examination the various papers which he had moved for respecting the loss of the army at York-Town, on Wednesday next, these papers having, he said, been produced upon their Lordships table, agreeable to the orders given. This motion was put, and ordered accordingly.

DEBATE ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF LORD GEORGE GERMAIN TO A PEERAGE.

This business being over, the Marquis of Carmarthen arose to introduce his expected motion to the House, which had been summoned from Tuesday last for this day, at his suggestion. The noble Marquis set out with observing, that he was extremely concerned, the first time he had occasion to mention the business which he meant them to produce for the discussion of the House, that the noble Lord who was the immediate object of it was not personally present, as it was infinitely more agreeable to him to deliver any sentiment that way respecting an individual, directly in his presence, than in any other way whatever.—His reason, however, for not waiting till he had the opportunity of addressing the noble Lord immediately in his place, as a Member of that House, was this, that he esteemed it, on all occasions, better to interpose for the prevention of an evil, than to wait contentedly for the occasion of punishing it. He did think, at that time, and still retained his sentiments in all their original strength, that the noble Lord who had been recently advanced to the dignity of a Peerage, stood under circumstances that rendered him an abominated for such an exaltation; and that the general character of that Assembly was affected by his admission as a member. It would not attempt the task of a minute revision of the circumstances attending the Court Martial from which the noble Lord had received the degradation that had for so many years disgraced his character, but content himself for the defence and foundation of his intended motion, with repeating the acknowledged notoriety of the fact. His Lordship stood, by the sentence of that Court, a degraded man,—such a man that an officer in the army could not with honour adopt him as a companion, nor, at all events, have any professional intercourse with him whatever. Under such circumstances, how could it be for a moment admitted in that House, that the person who had received such a thorough and radical indication of personal disgrace, who was not fit society for a common subaltern, should be proper company for the Members of that House, and be raised to an equality with the foremost personages in the kingdom? The fact was notorious, and admitted that such a sentence had been passed upon his Lordship, and the particular effect of it, which he contended for, of its rendering his Lordship improper for a seat in that Assembly, was, in his opinion, equally clear and incontrovertible. Their Lordships established and prescriptive characteristic had been invariably this, of being not only the first Assembly in the kingdom, but, beyond dispute, that of all others, most tendious of personal consequence, and personal honour. How could they preserve this traditional character, if a Member was admitted amongst them, whom a

Court-Martial had convicted of disobedience of orders, and had been declared unfit to serve his Majesty as a soldier? There was disgrace upon the face of such a measure as receiving such a Member among them, and they must resign, in future, all pretensions to the high and exclusive privilege of being the most honourable body in the kingdom, if they connived at such a direct and palpable violation of every honourable principle as was implied in the calm acquiescence to such an appointment. As for the question, how far that House had a right to interpose in cases like the present, he should always esteem it one of their clearest and most indispensable privileges; for if they had not the power of preferring themselves from internal contamination, they certainly possessed no power that was worth retaining.—He had the highest respect for all the royal prerogatives, and for none more than the power vested in the Crown of creating Peers. But although the nomination to the dignity was indisputably constitutionally vested in the King, yet the remonstrance on occasions where just causes of objection or incompetency appeared, was with equal clearness, and with an equal preservation of constitutional principles, vested in their Lordships. The noble Lord might possibly contend that the Court-martial who had annexed the professional stigma upon his character, had been influenced by some improper motives in so doing, and that faction, rather than impartial reason, had operated with them in the decision respecting him. If that were the case, if faction had operated on such an occasion, he would lay this much for the noble Lord, that he had been the most ill-used, and most injured man that had ever existed in any age or country. Had he been in personal friendship with his Lordship, it would have been his eternal and constant counsel to him, to have accepted of no office—of no dignity under the Crown, till every exertion had been made by him for rescinding the sentence respecting him, and vindicating his fallen character with the world. Next to the idea that had such powerful influence with him of preferring the characteristic dignity of that House, he felt himself most powerfully governed by the apprehension of the possible consequences of this measure in the army. If his Lordship's appointment was agreed to without the interference and reprehension of that assembly, what would become of discipline? what would become of that nice and jealous spirit of honour which tended to the preservation of our troops in the first instance, and their efficient engagement for great exploits in the second? Was this a time for relaxation in discipline, when every exertion was so powerfully called for?—Was this a time for informing our enemies, that our spirit of military honour was decayed and gone? Was this a period for telling the few friends we had, that, so far from entertaining that respect for national character which formerly distinguished us, we had actually degenerated so far as to reward degraded characters, and confer the first dignities upon those who laboured under the severest stigmas? The noble Marquis spoke with the utmost spirit and ability, and concluded with reading his motion to the following purport:

" That an address be presented to his Majesty, humbly stating, that, In the opinion of this House, those ministers were highly reprehensible, who advised his Majesty to raise to the dignity of a Peerage a person who laboured under the heavy censure comprehended in the following sentence of a court-martial, under the public order, and sentence issued in consequence thereof;"

" That this court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as Commander in Chief, according to the rules of war: and it is the further opinion of this court, that the said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever."

" Which sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm. Order.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that the above sentence be given out in public orders, that officers, being convinced, that neither high birth, nor great employments, can shelter offences of such a nature; and that, seeing they are subject to censure much worse than death, of a man who has any sense of honour, they may avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders."

The motion being preferred to the woolsack and read, Lord Abingdon arose and addressed their Lordships as follows:—

[Upon a division there appealed, For the motion. 28. Against it 93. The debate to be continued in our next.]

From the London Papers, Feb. 19.

L O N D O N .

Yesterday Sir Guy Carleton kissed hands at St. James's, on being appointed Commander-in-Chief in America. This event has been long determined upon, and the intermediate appointment of General Robertson, which has certainly taken place, was only a temporary substitution till matters would be properly adjusted for publicly avowing Sir Guy's appointment.

The dragoons from the guards and the dragoons, will furnish 4000 men; these, with the addition of 10,000 Germans, making in the whole 14,000, are certainly for America.

It was currently reported last night, but no confirmation has been received of it this day, that a cutter had arrived at Plymouth, with an account of the French fleet under Guichen having again put to sea.

Lord Malgrave and Captain Elliot are both to have broad pendants, and separate commands, next summer; but which of them will command the northern fleet of observation is not yet known.

There is no doubt but that strong overtures have been made to Lord Shelburne and Colonel Blare with these few days. The Secretary at War was employed as the emissary to carry on the treaty, and has been several hours a day within these few days, with both of the above gentlemen. The result of the negotiation has not yet transpired, but there is no doubt but that if the majority keep themselves up, they will speedily have a carte blanche, as the ministry are alarmed, and anxious to raise upon good pensions before things are worse, there being no hopes of their being better.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 19.

Counsel were this day called to the Bar of the House of Peers, to be further heard on the adjourned argument of the appeal, where the most noble William Duke of Montrouze was appellant, and Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., respondent, when, after a full hearing of Counsel of both sides, their Lordships were pleased to affirm the interlocutors complained of, without costs.

This day in the House of Commons, after the private

business was dispatched, the Speaker left the chair, when the House went into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill.

The Secretary at War informed the Committee, that there was one great omission or inattention in the Mutiny Bill, which had hitherto escaped the House. What he alluded to, and he thought it of the greatest consequence, was, that, as the Mutiny Bill stood at present, there was nothing in it which empowered his Majesty to order a Court Martial on officers, for certain offences committed in England, Jersey, Guernsey, or Sark. The Secretary at War, in a few words, submitted it to the consideration of the Committee, that a clause should be inserted in the bill, to supply the defect in the power of the Sovereign; and proposed that his Majesty should be enabled to order Courts Martial to be held on officers, "either misbehaving themselves before the enemy, or abandoning, or giving up a fort to an enemy."

Mr Burke opposed it with great warmth; and, in the course of his argument against it, alluded to the situation of a certain General lately come over to us from the Americans. The Honourable Gentleman thought it highly improper that this officer should hold a principal command, as it was understood he was to do, and be under the power of the Crown to try him for abandoning or giving up a fort, when it had been by such a piece of treachery that he had deserted to our service. Such an officer, he thought, would be little encouraged by what the Secretary at War proposed to do his duty. He had taken a command from the rebels, he had received their pay, and he had betrayed his trust; so that he had, in truth, been a rebel to rebels. Such a man, Mr Burke was of opinion, was not to be trusted; nor did he think that any laws could bind him in his alliance to the Sovereign. The Honourable Gentleman, with great humour, mingled with a degree of sarcasm and satire, complimented the new Secretary (Mr Ellis) upon his coming into office, with such an admirable amendment of the Mutiny Act, especially as that amendment was principally intended to keep honest an officer who had come to us through treachery. He congratulated the new Secretary upon it, and in so doing took occasion to call upon him to let the Committee know upon what principle the American war was in future to be conducted, what forces were to be employed in the business, and to whose care the further effusion of our best blood was to be now entrusted.

The Secretary of State for the American department (Mr Ellis) said he should not rise to trouble the House on the occasion, but that he was called upon so particular a manner. With respect to the principle on which the American war was in future to be conducted, that he felt himself rather awkward in coming forward upon it, as he was so young a member. All he could say was, that he had accepted the office he had the honour to hold, on no condition whatever. He had come into it with a view only to the public good, and he trusted he should be enabled to effect his purpose. With regard to the treachery of the officer alluded to, he had done no more than return to his allegiance; and he did not think that such an act would have been censured in a British House of Commons.

Mr Sloper thought time should be allowed the Committee for considering how far it might be proper, or not, to agree to the amendment proposed.

Sir Philip Jennings Clerk said a few words on the nature of regimental courts martial.

Mr Thomas Townshend objected to the introduction of the clause.

General Conway did not mean to vindicate the conduct of the General Officer who had been so much alluded to, or to have the least concern with his character as a man; but this he was sure of, that every temptation should be held out by us to induce those in the service of the enemy to come over to us. The more important the command of the officer was, we wished to bring over to us, the stronger should be the temptation thrown out for him. All persons serviceable to the enemy, in any way whatever, were to be got from their service; but when they had been won over by us, how far it might be proper to trust them, or give them a command, was another thing to be considered. With respect to the motion offered for the consideration of the Committee, he thought that time should have been allowed for it.

Mr Fox said, he did not by any means wonder at the amendment proposed. Nothing was more natural than for the Secretary at War to be put in mind of what he had submitted to their consideration by the general officer alluded to, who had abandoned and given up a part he had been entrusted with.

Such a man being in his Majesty's service, it was natural to think that he might be guilty of a similar act of treachery towards us; and that the Secretary at War should endeavour to hit upon the best means that could be devised for preventing it.

Hence the motion he had made was far from being surprising.

If it was not thus to be accounted for, it was to be looked for in other events; and, in that case, the proceedings of the House of Lords the preceding day might serve in explaining it.

For they had solemnly declared, that an officer, broke and degraded by the sentence of a court-martial, was not an unfit person to be made a Peer. The Secretary at War, finding an officer

who had come over to us through treachery, put into a very daring incursion of Crawfordland, and therefore

of which he was accused, and therefore

The Secretary at War said, "or unless such a trial as this should be had within a year and a day, it would be of no avail." This brought on a Committee, and the Secretary at War, General Conway, and Solicitor General Burke, wherein it was agreed that the trial should be had within a year and a day, and if it should be exceeded, he could not be tried. A report was sent to the Ayre Bank petition, and it was ordered to be presented.

The Secretary at War moved an amendment to this; by doing, "or unless such person may have, by his own default, evaded the trial of a court-martial; provided always, that no trial shall in any case take place, unless it shall be brought within a year and day of the possibility of trying such person accused of any of the aforesaid crimes."

This brought on a conversation between Mr Dunning, the Secretary at War, General Conway, Colonel Burke, the Attorney, and Solicitor General, Mr Fox, General Burgoyne, and Mr Burke, wherein it was contended, That General Burgoyne having exceeded the time already limited by the former act of agreeing, he could in no case be tried, but was completely entitled; upon which General Burgoyne declared, if any mode could be suggested to bring him to trial, he would either move or second any bill or clause that could be invented for that purpose. He then withdrew his motion. After this the Secretary at War withdrew his motion.

The Committee, appointed to try the merits of the New-style petition, reported to the House of Commons,

That Andrew Robinson Bowes, Esq; is duly elected.

The same was, upon motion, ordered to be entered on the

A report was yesterday made from the Committee to whom Ayr Bank petition has been referred; which being read, all was ordered to be brought in agreeable to the prayer of the petition."

On Tuesday last, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, His Grace, the Duke of Argyle was elected an honorary member, and several gentlemen were admitted by ballot as ordinary members.

An order was given for fitting up one of the rooms of the Museum for the accommodation of such members as may have occasion to examine any of the books, manuscripts, effects of the Society; and two days in the week, namely Monday and Friday, from the hours of twelve to three, were appointed for giving access to this room, when the Secretary will furnish them with the articles they call for.

At meeting many valuable donations were received; and there is now every reason to hope that a people, famous for attachment to the honours of their country, and the reputation of their ancestry, will not suffer the views of so useful an institution to be circumscribed for want of patronage and action.

John Elphinstone Dundas, Esq; second son to Richard Dundas of Blair, Esq; died at Tellycherry in January 1781.

Doctor Maurice Young, surgeon to the second battalion of East India Company's forces, died in the camp near Bom

in the month of December 1780. His friends and connections are desired to accept of this notification of his death.

On Saturday last, died at his brothers house of Murdiesford, Peter Hamilton, Esq; merchant in and late Lord Provost Edinburgh.

Wednesday morning died, after a lingering illness, Hughie, Esq; Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Tuesday last, died here, James Boswell, Esq; in the year of his age.

Wednesday the fleet from London, arrived safe in Leith.

Under convoy of the Merchant armed ship.

His day arrived in Leith Roads from the Humber his Master's armed ship Leith.

In Wednesday last, came on before the Court of Session a series of an extraordinary nature. Colonel Walkinhaw Crawford of Crawfurdland, having in the year 1777, received several daring incendiary letters, to discover the writer or writers of which rewards were offered by the Colonel himself

of the county of Ayr, as also his Majesty's most gracious

offer to any person but the actual writer, but in vain; a strong suspicion at length arose in the country against Thomas Gemmill in Hillhead, parish of Fenwick, several pieces of

the writing had so striking a similarity both with the writing spelling of one of the incendiary letters, that the sheriff of

Crawford committed him to prison; and it was expected that he would have been brought to trial at the circuit court at the instance of the crown, the sheriff having communicated a pre-

sentation, with the several articles of evidence, to the agents of the crown; but that not having been done, Colonel Crawford brought him to trial at his own instance before the High

Court of Justiciary in January 1781, when a verdict was re-

ached, finding the libel not proved, in consequence of which Gemmill was afflitzed simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar.

Gemmill thought proper to bring an action against Colonel Crawford in the supreme civil court, setting forth, that the accusation in the Justiciary court was groundless and oppre-

ssive, and therefore concluding for damages and expences. In order to ascertain how the fact stood, the preoccupation, and other papers relative to the affair, were produced; and, the cause being reported by Lord Alva, their Lordships were unanimous of opinion, that although the verdict of the jury was sufficient to establish an acquittal of Gemmill as a person criminally accused, yet when he chose to stand forth himself as the author of his prosecutor, charging him with having carried on

a bold and oppressive trial, it was then competent, and necessary to examine in a civil view the circumstances in which the Colonel brought him to trial, and their Lord-

were clear, that the Colonel had good and sufficient reason for so doing; and, therefore unanimously afflitzed Col-

Crawford with full costs of suit.

Counsel for the prosecutor, Mr George Ferguson; agent Mr

James Baillie. Counsel for the defender, Mess. Crosbie and

Well; agent Mr Mathew Dickie.

The Treasurer of the Poor-house of Canongate, has received from the Hon. Captain Charles Napier, regulating the im-

bursement, the sum of £10. for the use of that charity. This is of some penalties forfeited to him on account of the service.

Yesterday evening, a gentleman on horseback, on the road

between Glasgow and Paisley, was attacked by three men and women, who knocked him off his horse, and robbed him of a considerable sum.

On Saturday last, the 4th regiment arrived at Glasgow, from

Scotia. This regiment came from the West Indies last

on.

By the determination of the Sheriffs of Lanark, Renfrew,

Clackmannan, and Argyle, the ports in these countries are shut

against importing grain and oat-meal, this current quarter, at low duties.

Wednesday the Fairs were struck, for the Commissariat of

Glasgow, for 1781.

Oat Meal, 14s. od. per Boll.

Bear, 12s. 8 d. Do.

For the Commissariat of Glasgow.

Oat Meal, 14s. od. per Boll.

Bear, 12s. 5 d. Do.

On Tuesday the 26th instant, in DUNN's New Assembly Rooms, for the Benefit of Mess. PUPPO and McGlashan, will be performed a CONCERT OF MUSIC. After the Concert there will be a BALL. The Concert to begin at Six, and the Ball at half past Eight, and to continue till Twelve o'clock.

Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mr Dunn's Hotel, New Edinburgh; or Mr Puppo, at his Lodgings, north side of St. Andrew's Square; or Mr McGlashan, at his house Skinner's close; and at the Music Shop.

"Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 14.

"Last Saturday morning the crew of a fishing hooker, belonging to Baltimore, made oath at Skibbereen, that said morning they were boarded off that harbour, by a French brig privateer, mounting eight carriage guns and some swivels. Her bottom and sides are black; no head; and the fishermen are certain they would have been kept on board the privateer had they not promised to return with beef, mutton, and other fresh provisions."

"Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 14.

"The Russel of Ross, John Barr, master, from Waterford, was taken last Sunday evening, about 4 o'clock, off Dungarvan, by the Excomateau, privateer of Dunkirk, Thomas Roberts, commander, and ransomed for 600 guineas.

"The Friendship, William Williams, master, from Bristol to this port, was taken last Monday morning off this harbour by a Dunkirk privateer, Thomas Roberts, commander, and ransomed for 600 guineas. The Friendship is now at Kinsale.

"Tuesday last arrived at Cork from a cruise, His Majesty's ship Recovery of 36 guns, Captain Berkely.

"On the night of the 18th inst. a number of armed men, supposed to be white boys, entered the house of George Percy, Esq; of Ownsagaree, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and robbed him of about 50 guineas."

For THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Sure they who live to please, themselves must live.

Kings cannot reign unless their subjects obey;

And they who pay the taxes bear the rule.

DYDEN.

A SCOTCHMAN no sooner passes the Tweed than he is obliged calmly to hear (even in good company) a variety of censure against the place of his nativity, which ignorance continues to circulate, and prejudices to receive; but, at the mention of the word music, prejudice changes into praise.

There is not in Europe an institution more general or liberal than the Musical Society of Edinburgh. Judging by the harmony of the Scots air, our neighbours admit us to be a musical people; and an account of our Society confirms them in it. Whatever has formerly been the case, I am afraid this will soon deservedly be ranked among the number of prejudices.

The degree in which any art or science is really loved, may always be rated by the treatment of its professors. The dignities of the clergy shew the veneration in which religion has once been held. Where personal valour pleases, the soldier is adored. A cardinal's hat was not thought inadequate to the merits of Raphael; and though the English carried the point too far, when they cried out, "One God, one Garinelli," yet it is impossible to love music without a wish to serve the musician. He who can receive pleasure, and feels no inclination to make a return, is indeed "fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil."

The fight of our Edinburgh Benefit Concerts convince us, then, that we are not a musical people. Benefit among all public performers are the very fires of emulation; and thence a true judgment is formed of their place in the favour of the town. Take away benefits from the Theatre and Concerts, and you remove the object of rivalry. A keen desire of superiority, the soul of public pleasure, would give way to a flat, insipid, salary performance—to a getting rid of the bulkiness.

The gentlemen of the Concerts have again and again recommended the principal performers to the patronage of the Town. They have a good title to do so, since they, at all other times, entertain that town for nothing. Unless, then, we are able,

without any assistance, to entertain ourselves, let us pay some attention to those who do it, and show some respect to the members of our Musical Society, and a regard to merit, by attending the benefits of those who deserve it.

Puppo's grand Concert and Ball, which I observe is advertised for the 26th instant, will be the test of our reformation, and the low price at which the tickets for that night are to be had, must surely be an inducement to encourage sum.

Consider that a performer cannot live upon mere praise, or go to market with the transient notes of your applause. When a gentleman compliments a performer with a "Sir, upon my foul, you gave me pleasure—you play well," the compliment will be much mended by this addition, "and depend upon it, "you shall eat and drink well in return."

ALLAN RAMSAY.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

A MONGST the theatrical paragraphs that have lately appeared, it gives me no small surprise to find your correspondents so long silent concerning the Glasgow Theatre. I have seen, while in Edinburgh, advertisements for plays there, but had no farther idea than that they were exhibited in the usual manner I had formerly seen them.

Some business lately calling me to Glasgow, I determined to visit the new Theatre. Judge my surprise when I tell you, that, on coming to the door, I found several people returning for want of room. With great difficulty, however, I procured standing room within the pit door. If my surprise was great at finding the house so full, it was much more so on beholding the construction of the Theatre, which I think superior to any thing of the kind I have seen. It is circular and nearly similar to the Edinburgh house; but more compact, in better proportion, and the perspective better preserved.

It is decorated with a set of the most beautiful chandeliers I ever saw. The ornaments are well fancied, and executed with great taste by a Mr Weir of Edinburgh. Over the orchestra is a piece of painting, *Mercury introducing Shakespeare to Apollo*, with *Tragedy* and *Comedy* attending. It was done by a son of Mr Weir's, who, I am told, is a youth; it exhibits, however, the marks, not only of an experienced, but of a masterly artist. The scenes are upon a different construction from those of Edinburgh, are well executed, and have a fine effect. Two of them, I am informed, are by Mr Rutiman. The play was *Scandal*, which was so greatly received, that it was requested the same week.

Glasgow, Feb. 22.

LEITH SHIPPING.

Feb. 21. Peggy, and Janet, White, from Perth, with wheat.
22. James's, Widhat, from Newcastle, with goods.
Friends, Jerris, Jemmis, from Faversham, with hops, &c.
Friendship, Egg, from Hull, with goods.
Elizabeth, Niven, from London, goods.
And some vessels with goods, &c.

Speedwell, McBride, from Fort William, with goods.
And three vessels for the Canal, with goods.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

Feb. 16. Minerva, Hill, from Halifax, with tobacco.
John, Latz, from Freiburg, with coal.
Three busses from Leith.
Rigby, McLeod, from the Highlands, with kelp.
27. Peggy, Bowkill, from Lancaster, with goods.
Two busses from the fishing.
19. Jessie, McKinnon, from Lochfuij, in ballast.
Jean, Brown, from Eskdale, with slate.
Elizabeth, Telfer, from Whitehaven, with goods.
20. Ajaz, Robertson, from New York, with tobacco, Indigo, &c.
Argyle, Campbell, from Belfast, with goods.
21. Sligo, McNeil, from Sligo with coal.
Peggie, McNeil, from Irvine with coal.
Unity, Mackenzie, from Stromness with goods.
Venus, McLean, from Isle of Man, with herrings.
Seaford frigate from a cruise.

18. Anne, McKellar, from Newry, with goods.

EDUCATION.

MRS HAMILTON, by the advice of her Friends, removes from Cheesel's Court, the 1st of April, to a Gentle House in Argyle Square, consisting of 12 rooms, exclusive of kitchen and servants' apartments; where she proposes to carry on the Education of YOUNG LADIES, with the assistance of well-qualified Female Teachers and Masters.—Every useful accomplishment and branch of Education are taught in Mrs HAMILTON's, under her own inspection on reasonable terms.—Mrs HAMILTON will inform any person, who may have occasion to enquire, of the terms, and other particulars.—Not to be repeated.

In ST. CECILIA'S HALL, Niddry's Wynd,
For MR SCHETKY'S BENEFIT,

WILL BE PERFORMED, A CONCERT OF MUSIC.

ACT I.

Overture, Quartetto, Scots Song, Mrs PUPPO.

ACT II.

Concertanti, Mess. PUPPO, REINAGLE, &c. &c.
Song, Signor CORRI.

Concerto Violoncello, Mr SCHETKY.

Song, Signor CORRI.

MASTER CROTH, the MUSICAL INFANT, will perform on the Organ.

ACT III.

The XIIIth Epoche of Horace, set to Music by Mr. SCHETKY; to be sung by Mr GAUDRY, and others.

Tickets 3s. each, to be had at Mr Schetky's Niddry's Wynd, and the music shops.

To begin at six o'clock.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON Monday 18th March 1782, there will be SOLD, by auction, by Mr Smith, at his sale-room, No. 4. Prince's Street, a valuable Apartment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of great Variety of Mahogany Work, viz. Card, Table plain and inlaid, Pembroke Dots, Dining dots, Mahogany Dots, and Cloth-presses, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, plain and inlaid, many fine Pier Glasses in square and oval frames, sets of Dining, Drawing-room, and Bedroom Chairs; Sofa and Book-case Beds, four-post Bedsteads, and curtains of different kinds; with many other articles, as will be expressed in printed Catalogues to be had at the sale-room, some days before the sale begins.

The whole to be peremptorily sold off. Each day's sale to begin at twelve o'clock precisely, and will continue every day till all is sold.

Orders from Gentlemen in the country, and those who cannot attend, addressed to Mr Smith, will be faithfully executed.

N. B. There will also be Sold, many of the best modern PRINTS, neatly framed and glazed.

Woollen Drapery, and Mens Mercery Goods.

Selling at very low prices for ready money.



At the Peacock, opposite the Luckenbooths,

SUPERFINE CLOTHS, of all colours.—A very great variety of Fashionable Coloured SECOND Cloths, and fine YARD WIDES.

Stout Kerseys, Hunters Cloths, plain and striped Duffles, and many other articles for great coats.

Figured Velvets, striped Shag Velvets, rough striped Hair Shags, and printed Velvets for winter veils.

Satin, Florentines, Princes Stuffs, Lassings, &c.

Fashionable Hats, at all prices.

Silk, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.

C

No. 9439.

St. JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH,

In which are AREAS to be feued for Building.

THE Situation of this Square is dry and healthy. It is sheltered by the New Town from the west wind, which blows with such violence from that quarter. It is without the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. It has most extensive views over the adjacent country, over the frith of Forth, and over almost the whole coast of Fife, which nothing possible can ever intercept. It is only a short walk from the Royal Botanic Garden, and has ready access to a variety of agreeable airings in the country.

It is very near to five different churches; to the public markets; and to the Theatre Royal. It is close adjoining to the area upon which the New Assembly Room is to be built, and to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, in which the whole Gentlemen of the law are concerned. And it is nearer to the University, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, to the General Post-Office, to the Boards of Customs and Excise, &c. than any part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted.

Beside all these local advantages, the Feuers of St James's Square will be free of the land-tax, of ministers' stipend, of scut on trade, of import on liquors, and of the many other impositions to which the inhabitants within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a very small expense; and all the feuers are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the Square, viz. scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground adjoining the Square, which is also without the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine-cellars, &c.

Mr Ferguson the proprietor, first storey of Gavinloch's land, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, will show a plan of the Square, the streets where the other buildings are proposed, and inform as to the terms, and every other particular relative to the premises.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of OIB-MORE, GARR-OIB,

KILMORIE, LAGGAN, and the MILL of ROYLBEBAR, with the teinds, and sundry crofts and acres belonging to the said lands and mill; lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and sherrifdom of Argyle.

Thefe lands are conveniently situated for the markets on the arm of the sea called Lochween, and within a mile of a branch of the great carriage-road leading from Inverary to Campbeltown, of good quality and soil both for grafs and corn, of great extent, are all inclosed and subdivided except a small part of the farm of Kilmorie, and capable of considerable improvement and rise of rent. They abound in limestone and turf, and water of Auchindinny, render this one the most romantic and delightful places in Mid-Lothian. It is also remarkably healthful.

The garden is large, of an excellent foil, and surrounded partly with a wall, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds, and in fine order.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir, writer to the signet.

John Gilroy at Auchindinny will show the premises.

HOUSES TO SELL,

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following great Tenement of Land, commonly called CAMP-BELL'S LAND, lying in the Canongate of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the High Street, opposite to Lady Milton's Lodging, either in whole, or in the following lots, all well lighted.

I. The GROUND STOREY, consisting of a large parlour, another ditto or bed-room, with bed-closet, servants room, common cellar, two wine-cellars with catacombs, laundry and coal-cellars within the house; the two last with separate entries.

The STOREY above, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, two bed-rooms, a dressing-room and closet, one of which has a fire-place, and used as a dressing-room. Backwards, a bed-room, kitchen, house-keeper's room and closet, scullery, maid-servants room, lumber-room, larder, and a pantry. And the back part of the house has a separate entry in the turnpike from the clothe.

The above ground-storey, and the other immediately above, communicating by a stair from within, were some time possessed by the deceased Robert Gardiner, Esq; the proprietor, who greatly improved the same; and thereafter by Sir James Riddel; now by Governor Wemyss; and proposed to be set up in one lot.

II. The SECOND STOREY of the said Tenement, entering from the turnpike in the clothe, presently possessed by Mrs Murray, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, small bed-room with a fire-place; also a closet with a fire-place. And backwards, a kitchen, house-keeper's room, servants room and pantry, a coal-cellars, with another coal-cellars within it, in the clothe, fitted up with catacombs.

III. The THIRD STOREY of the said Tenement, presently possessed by Mr Newton, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, and closet with a fire-place; and also, another large closet, and kitchen, garret, coal-cellars, and another cellar within it fitted up with catacombs in the clothe.

IV. The FOURTH, or UPPERMOST STOREY, presently possessed by Mr Paterson, consisting of dining-room, drawing-room, bed-room, three bed-rooms, kitchen, pantry, garret, within the house; a coal-cellars; and another cellar within it, in the clothe.

There are besides, in the clothe, two stables, with four stalls each, with hay-lofts, and two coach-houses; another stable with three stalls and hay-loft; also another stable of four stalls and a hay-loft, which may be sold separately or with the lodgings.

As ALSO, the following other SUBJECTS, lying in the burgh of Linlithgow, opposite to the cross, and where there are good markets, viz.

I. That large, elegant, and commodious LODGING or Dwelling-house, with the offices and gardens, now converted into pleasure-ground, and sloping banks and walks, sometime possessed by James Glen, Esq; of Longeroff.

There was a new and elegant addition thereto, of a house, lately built by the deceased Robert Gardiner, Esq; and finished in the modern taste, consisting together of the following conveniences, viz.

FIRST FLOOR, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and servants-room, or lobby with a fire-place, parlour with a large press in it, laundry, and cellar.

SECOND FLOOR, large lobby, dining-room about 31 feet long and about 21 feet broad and 15 feet high, elegantly finished, with a large bow-window in the west end of it, and above the same two bed-rooms and a closet. These command an agreeable view of the loch and country to the west and north. And, on the same floor with the dining-room, a drawing-room, and a bed room (each with large presses), and a dressing-closet with a fire-place.

THIRD FLOOR, Two bed-rooms, a dressing-closet with a fire-place, two rooms for servants; and, above the same, other two rooms and closets.

At north end of the house in the Kirkgate, a small Stable, where a larger one and a coach-house may be built at a small expence; and at the back of the Kirkgate house, in the garden off from the principal house, there are some offices, and others may be built, which squares the great lawn in the garden, or pleasure-ground, fronting the dining-room and bed-rooms above it.

The above subjects are pleasantly and delightfully situated, having easy communication with the loch, pier, and royal palace of Linlithgow; are within twelve miles of the city of Edinburgh, by a good turnpike road, and fit to accommodate a large and genteel family.

N. B. In order to complete the improvements, a small dwelling-house, near to the new house, was lately taken down, and the area added to the premises.—If this lot is not sold, it will be LET on reasonable terms.

II. That TENEMENT lying in the said burgh of Linlithgow, at a small distance from the said great lodging, with the stables, cellars, and garden, as presently possessed by John Ingalls officer of Excise, and Thomas Currie vintner.—As also, the contiguous LODGING, or DWELLING-HOUSE, consisting of three stories, situated at the Cross of Linlithgow. The ground story possessed by Mrs Bowie, and the other two stories by the Rev. Mr John Scotland. The whole of this lot, excepting Mrs Bowie's possession, was formerly occupied and possessed as a tavern, and may still be used as such, being very commodious and convenient, and well situated for an inn; or Mr Scotland's possession may still be used for a private family.

The progress of writs, conditions of roup, and particular rentals of the subjects, may be seen in the hands of Allan Clarke writer to the signet; to whom, or to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, any person inclining to purchase either at the roup, or by private bargain, may apply.

And such of the Creditors of Humphrey Bland Gardiner as have not yet lodged notes of their debts with the said Thomas Cockburn, or Allan Clarke, are requested to the same without delay.

PART of the EARL of ERROL'S ESTATE
IN ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st day of March 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of Slains, and shire of Aberdeen, which belong in property to Earl of Errol.—Together with the RIGHT OF PATRONAGE of the United Parish of Slains and Furvie.

These lands hold of the Crown, lie within twelve miles of the town of Aberdeen, are very extensive and improvable, being well supplied with lime-stone, and accommodated with plenty of mofs.

At the fish town of Colliestown there is a commodious and safe harbour for vessels from 50 to 60 tons burden; and the water of Ythan runs along the south side of the Lands of Slains, and is navigable a considerable way above them. The gross rental of the above Lands and Fishings is £129 l. 13 s. 8 d. Sterling, in which is included £1 l. 9 s. 9 d. Sterling, paid by the tenants for land-tax.

ALSO, The lands of LUDQUHARN, which lie in the parish of Langside, barony of Kelly, and within the sherrifdom of Aberdeen. The gross rental of these lands is 308 l. 4 s. Sterling. They are low-rented, very improvable, and well accommodated with mofs. They hold feu of Earl Fife for payment of 21 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

For further particulars application may be made to John Wainhope writer to the signet; George Moir, Esq; of Scotstoun, at Aberdeen or Mr Alexander Elles, at Peterhead, factor upon the estates.

N. B. The SUPERIORITIES formerly advertised, will not be sold till further notice.

TO BE SOLD,
THE southmost LODGING in St John's
Street, east row, with Coach-house and Stables thereto belonging. The House is fit to accommodate a large family, and may be seen every Tuesday and Thursday, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, application may be made to James Bremner writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitunday next,
THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
with Coach-houfe, Stable, &c. adjoining to the British Linen Office, Canongate, as presently possessed by Mrs Maxwell of Carriden. For particulars, apply at the said office.

TO LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next,

THE FOREST of GAICK, in the parish of Kingwillie, and shire of Inverness,—and the FOREST of GLENAVEN, in the parish of Kirkmichael, and shire of Banff, which are fine extensive plantings, very fit for accommodating great dealers in cattle.

Proposals may be given in to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, or to James Ross, his Grace's factor, at Fochabers.

For further particulars, application may be made to Alexander Dickson writer in Falkirk.

T O L E T,
THAT Large and Elegant ROOM in James's
Court, presently possessed by Madam Mercucc, with the Dwelling-house and apartments thereto belonging. Entry to be at Whitunday next.

For particulars apply to Alexander Smith baker in Edinburgh.

SALE OF A HOUSE AND SHOP.
To be SOLD, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 21st current, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

THAT large commodious HOUSE facing the General Post Office, Edinburgh, consisting of eleven rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, water closet, &c. with two storeys and two large cellars, entering from Halkerton's Wynd.

Likewise, That elegant SHOP belonging to the same.

To be seen from one to two o'clock every day.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session. The premises are all in exceeding good order, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. The gardens and orchards are extensive, and completely stocked, with green-houfe, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be immediately. The gardner at Restalrig will show the house and grounds.—For particulars apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSES TO BE SOLD.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th of February current, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

That Tenement of HOUSES, lying on the south side of the road leading to the Abbey-hill of Edinburgh, consisting of three stories, possessed by Mr Bell and others, with three smiths shops backwards from that tenement, possessed by Mr Thomas Henderson.

ALSO, The West Half of that tenement called Johnston's Hall, consisting of four apartments, lying opposite to Mr Semple's brewery at Castlehans, in the suburbs of Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, and rights of these subjects, are in the hands of James Buchan writer to the signet, who has authority to conclude a private bargain.

TO BE SOLD,
THE HOUSE of CANONMILLS, with a complete set of Office-houses, a Garden, and five acres of GROUND, or a greater quantity if wanted, fit to accommodate a large and genteel family.—The house is new, built in the most sufficient manner, and agreeably situated, being within less than a measured mile of the city of Edinburgh, and within a mile of the sea. The fields belonging to it are bounded by the pleasure grounds of Belgrave on the south, by the Water of Leith and grounds adjacent on the west, and by the pleasure grounds of Inverleith and Wariston on the north and east. From the house there is a view of the town and shipping of Leith, of the Frith, of the coast of Fife, and the prospect on every side terminated by the distant hills.

The house will be shown on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from twelve to three o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Mr Archibald Macdowall, at his shop in Bridge-street, or to John Gordon clerk to the signet.

LUNCARTY AND PERTH BLEACHFIELDS.
SANDMAN, TURNBULL, and Co. carry on business at both fields, and bleach in the best manner, at the following prices.

All Linen Cloth, yard-wide and under, not exceeding 900 warp,	at 2½ d.	1600,	5½ d.
1000 and 1100,	3	1700, and all above,	6
1200,	3½	Diaper,	4
1300,	4	Damask,	5
1400,	4½	Long Lawn,	3
1500,	5	Cambricks,	4
All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.			
CLOTH for these Fields is presently taken in by James Torry merchant, Royal Exchange, and William Anderson fadler, Cowgate-head, EDINBURGH.			
James Coke bookeller, Leith. John Gray weaver, Dalkeith. Miss Euphene Walker merchant, St Andrews. William Main merchant, Cupar, Fife. Mrs Janet Bell, Leven. John Melvill and Son, Dysart. William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy. Mrs Helen Scott, Anstruther. Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline. James Duncan, Alloa.			

By A D J O U R N E M E N T.

AND UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 8th of March 1782, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, in whole or in parcels.

THE LANDS of OVERMAINS, WHITEHOUSE, and DEDRIGS, lying in the parish of Eccles and sherrifdom of Berwick.—The gross yearly rent of these lands is at present 248 l. 2 s. 6 d. but which will soon rise very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70 l. upon one farm, the lease of which expires in a few years.

There is a good mansion-house upon the premises, with a garden and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, some of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is presently out of lease, has been for twenty years in grafs, and the whole estate is sufficiently inclosed and subdivided, is well supplied with water and marble, and at no great distance from lime, and is situated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelso, and five of Dunse, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, with the rental, measurement and plan of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet; with whom, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may communicate; and persons inclining to view the premises may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawlow, or William Smith writer in Kelso.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6 d. per annum, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.